CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 28 - The Church Is Reformed In England, 1534-1563

1. *John Wycliffe*
    a. *The person who started the movement years before the reformation period*
2. *Tyndale Translates the Bible*
    a. *His translation did much to further the cause of the Reformation in England and also in Scotland.*
    b. *In 1535 another English version - whole Bible was published was the work of Miles Coverdale*
3. *Henry VU1 Becomes Head of the Church*
    a. *The peculiarity of the English Reformation was that changes were made in the Church in England not by an officer of the Church but by the king*
    b. *no changes would have been made in the Church in England if it had not been for the fact that the king wanted a divorce*
    c. *In 1554 he had Parliament pass a law which decreed that the king "Justly and rightfully is and ought to be the supreme head of the Church of England." This law is called the Act of Supremacy.*
4. *Henry Makes Other Changes*
    a. *No further changes were made in the form of government of the Church of England, but changes were made in its doctrine and form of worship*
5. *Edward VI*
    a. *With the help of six other theologians, of whom Knox was one, it was put into final shape, and then adopted as the creed of the Church of England under the name of the Forty-two Articles*
6. *The Catholic Reaction Under Bloody Mary*
    a. *Edward died of tuberculosis in 1553, when he was only sixteen years old. His sister Mary succeeded him to the throne of England. Mary was strongly Catholic. She proceeded to set the clock of the Reformation in England back at least twenty-five years.*
    b. *Parliament voted the restoration of the authority of the pope over the Church in England. The year 1 555 was a terrifying year for the Protestants in England.*
7. *Thomas Cranmer*
    a. *Cranmer strengthened the movement by bringing to England from Germany such Protestant leaders as Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer to teach at Oxford and Cambridge.*
8. *The Reformation Under Elizabeth*
    a. *It was now possible for her to make the Reformation victorious in England.*
    b. *For a second time, and now for good, the government rejected all authority of the pope over the Church of England.*
    c. *These now famous Thirty-nine Article; are the official creed of the Church of England today.*
    d. *Changes had now been made in the doctrine, the worship, and the government of the Church in England.*
    e. *On the surface it would seem that the Reformation in England was the work of the government, of kings and queens.*